

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVI.—N°. 867.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1803.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber, (out of his stable) A SADDLE, almost new, has been used about three months; the maker's name is Seth Greigh, which will be found under the skirt of the saddle. Any person who will give such information as will enable me to prosecute the thief, shall have the above reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Saddle only.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, 21st Dec. 1803.

In all probability the Saddle will be offered for sale in this neighborhood.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to DR. SAMUEL Brown, for medical services, will please to call on me, in Lexington, and either pay off their accounts, or give due-bills—Dr. Brown being determined to have a final settlement of all his accounts, hopes that those who do not find it convenient at present to make payment, will not hesitate to give their obligations.

THOS. C. DAVIS.

Dec. 7th, 1802.

THE Co-partnership of JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co. having this day expired—All those indebted to said firm either by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment to John Jordan Jun. or Andrew F. Price, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

N. B. The business in future will be done by JOHN JORDAN Jun. who has a

Large and General Assortment of MERCHANTIZE,

which he is determined to dispose of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Hemp, Country Linen, or approved produce.—No Credit.

Lexington, K. Nov. 20th, 1802.



To Lease,

A VALUABLE FARM, LYING in Mercer county on Salt river, about one mile and half above Maj. Buchanan's mill, on the road leading from Frankfort to Harrodsburgh with about 100 acres of Cleared Land, a good Dwelling House and other Convenient Buildings, a large Apple and Peach Orchard, Meadow and Pasture; the whole in good repair.

James Macoun.

Lexington, March 14, 1803.

FOR SALE,

The following Tracts of LAND,

CONVEYED by John Fowlersq. to Cuth. Banks and T. Bodley, by deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December 1800, to wit: 2800 acres in Montgomery county, Flat creek, between Small-Mountain creek and the upper Salt Spring, entered in the name of Crump and Patterson—also, 1700 acres in Campbell county, part of a survey in the name of Jacob Rubsammon, including Fowler's lick—also, 1000 acres in said county, on Bank-lick, being part of a tract of 4000 acres in the name of William Jones. Which said tracts of land, or either, or part of them, will be sold at private sale, for the purpose of satisfying and discharging the trusts mentioned in said deed. The terms may be known by applying to the subscribers in Lexington.

Cuth. Banks,
Tbos. Bodley.

March 14th, 1803.

Taken up by the subscriber on the waters of Hinkton, a small

SORREL MARE, 13 hands 3 inches high, has a small blaze in her face, no brand discovered as yet, supposed to be with foal; appraised to 15l. A. Blunt.

March 26th, 1803.



SPREAD EAGLE,

WILL cover this season in Lexington, at Thirty Dollars Cash, each mare, and One Dollar to the groom; or approved notes from such persons as can be strictly relied on, payable on or before the first of September following. The season to commence the twentieth of March, and continue to the first of September 1803. Spread Eagle and Sterling are brothers from sire, and out of sisters—he is of superior size—bone, blood, and beauty inferior to none—He is a beautiful bay, nearly sixteen hands high; well proved as a race horse, running four mile heats with twelve stone on his back, as appears from the Racing Calender, New Market, London, from the years 1795, to 1798—after which he is there noted, sent to America to Colonel John Hooines, in Virginia, at the Bowling Green; where he the last season that he made there, covered two hundred and thirty four mares in preference to any imported horse in that state. I will furnish good pasture gratis for mares that come a distance, and every attention will be paid them, but will not be responsible in case of accidents or escapes. The mares may be furnished with grain and Red Clover, &c. if required by the proprietor, and at his expense.—Mares warranted to be in foal, at Fifty Dollars the season.

Wm. T. BANTON.

SPREAD EAGLE.

HE was bred by Sir Frank Stan-dish, Bart. was got by Volunteer, his dam by Highflyer, grand dam by Engineer, out of the dam of Bay Malton and Treasurer—she was got by Cade, out of the Lass of the Mill, by Old Traveller—Young Gre-hound—Partner—Woodcock—Croft's Bay Barb—Makele's Brim-mer—Son of Dodsworth—Bur-ton Barb Mare.

Spread Eagle, in New Market Craven Meeting, 1795, being the first time he ever started, won a Sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, hundred feet across the Flat, (7 sub-scribers) beating Mr. Dawson's Diamond, and two others. In the following meeting he won the second class of the Prince's Stakes of 100 guineas each, beating lord Egremont's brother to Calomel, & three others. At Epsom Spring Meeting same year, he won the Derby Stakes of 50 guineas each, hundred feet, (45 sub-scribers) beating with the greatest ease, Caustic, Pelter, Dia-mond, Viret, &c. after which he was taken very ill with the distemper, and never recovered his form of racing, which, 'till then, was allowed to be most capital.

In 1796, he won a Sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, at York, (8 sub-scribers) and was second for the great subscription there, beating So-ber Robin.

In 1798, at New Market, he came second for the Craven Stakes, when twelve started, beating Druid, Gas, Bennington, &c. and won the King's plate of 100 guineas, carrying 12st. the Round Courte, beating Benning-ton, and lord G. H. Cavendish's Bay Horse by Jupiter.

March 1, 1803.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Kentucky In-surance Company;

Resolved, that the board will meet at 6 o'clock on every Tuesday evening, to make discounts. Notes must be left before 5 o'clock, inclosed in a letter addressed to the President and Directors. An answer to appli-cations will be given on the follow-ing morning.

Resolved, that the board of Directors will not discount or re-cieve any notes, unless the words "Negociable at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company," be inserted in the body of the note.

Notes at a longer date than sixty days, cannot be discounted. By order of the board.

W. MACBEAN, Clk.

ALEXR. PARKER & Co.

HAVE just imported from Phila-delphia, and opened at their store, (in the brick house adjoining their old stand, on the upper side, oppofite the court-house) a very extensive and elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
CUTLERY,
HARD-WARE,
QUEENS', GLASS & CHI-
NA WARES,

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, March 30th, 1803.

N. B. Among the above are BOULTING CLOTHES, KENYEN'S MILL SAWS, And the best country made SYTHES and SICKLES.

FOR SALE,

1000 acres of Military Land, located, surveyed and patented in the name of Eliz. Moody, on the Caneys fork of Russell's creek.

100 acres military land, in the name of James Taylor, on Pittman's creek. 500 acres like title, in the name of Johnston and Morrison, in the Grape Fields.

666 2-3 acres like title, granted to Robt. Campbell, lying on Tradewater.

1500 acres granted to French Strother, lying on Hinkton, not more than 12 miles from Paris, or 30 from Lexington—good title and quality.

3500 acres, Big Sandy river, granted to Geo. Brooke.

1000 do. Big Laurel river. Same.

7000 do. Big and Little Laurel ri-vers. Same.

2000 do. Yellow creek. Same.

1000 do. Three forks Cumberland river. Same.

The foregoing lands will be sold very low—1500 dollars worth of good Hor-ses, and the like sum in Specie, will be required by mid-summer; for the bal-ance a credit from one to four years will be given; if required, any of the lands will be divided so as to suit purchasers—apply to

CUTH. BANKS,
near Lexington, or
GEO. CLARKF.,
near Frankfort.

Kentucky, }
March 27, 1803. } 2m

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH.

SAM'L. & GEO. TROTTER, Have just received from Philadel-phia an extensive and general as-sortment of

MERCHANTIZE,

Consisting of

Dry Goods,
Hard Ware,
Groceries,
China, }
Glass, }
Tin and } WARES.
Queen's }

Anvils, Vices, Steele, &c. &c. &c. A great proportion of which were purchased at Auction, unusually cheap.

Also, For Sale, a quantity of Bar and Pig Lead, Shot, Cotton, Iron, of a superior quality, Castings, &c.

A few of Carey's elegant FAMILY BIBLES, and an assortment of SCHOOL-BOOKS.

They respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that finding the disadvantage of selling goods on credit, that they have adopted the plan of selling entirely for CASH, in hand, which will enable them to dispose of their goods on lower terms than any yet sold in this state.

Lexington, 29th March, 1803.

FOR SALE,

335 acres of first rate LAND, in Scott county four miles from George-town; part of that well known tract held and occupied by Mr. James Beatty, including part of said farm.

The soil, timber and water is equal to any. The subscriber presumes that a fight of the land would be more pleasing than any thing he could say by way of recommenda-tion. For further particulars enquire at the subscriber.

WILLIAM A. BEATTY.

11th April, 1803. *

N. B. No claim is known to in-terfere with the land—A general warranty will be made.

LEWIS SANDERS & Co.

Have just received in addition to their assortment, a variety of Fancy & Fashionable GO OODS,

Kid, Morocco and } Shoes.

Stuff

Handsome Prints,

Extra Long Silk Gloves,

India Nankeens,

Platillas,

Dimity, &c.

Also on hand some Elegant and

Fashionable

Ladies Fans & Beads, Best country made Scythes and Sickles.

Plough Irons and Falling Axes,

Coffee,

Teas,

Loaf Sugar,

Queens' & Glass Ware, &c.

Which makes their assortment very complete, and will be disposed of for a very low advance for Cash.

Wanted to Hire,

Several ABLE BODIED MEN, to work in a Brick Yard; to whom gene-rous wages will be given, in Cash, Mer-chandise, &c. Those who have been ac-tualized to work in a Brick Yard, will be preferred. Apply to

John Bobb.

Lexington, 19th March. 3p

(BY AUTHORITY.)

SEVENTH CONGRESS,

OF THE UNITED STATES;

At the SECOND SESSION, Begun and held at the City of Wash-ington, in the Territory of Colum-bia, on Monday, the sixth of Decem-ber, one thousand eight hundred and two.

AN ACT

In addition to an act intituled, "An Act more effectually to provide for the National defence, by establishing an uniform Militia throughout the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the adjutant general of the militia in each state, to make return of the militia of the state to which he belongs, with their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, agreeably to the directions of the act, to which this is an addition, to the President of the United States annually, on or before the first Monday in January in each year;

and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, from time to time, to give such directions to the adjutant genera-ls of the militia, as shall, in his opinion, be necessary to produce an uniformity in the said returns, and he shall lay an abstract of the same before Congress, on or before the first Monday of February, annually.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every citizen duly enrolled in the militia, shall be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, agreeably to the direction of the said act, from and after he shall be duly notified of his enrolment; and any notice or warning to the citizens so enrolled, to attend a company, battalion, or regi-mental muster, or training, which shall be according to the laws of the state in which it is given for that purpose, shall be deemed a legal notice of his enrolment.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the officers provided for by the said act, there shall be, to the militia of each state one quarter master general, to each brigade one quarter master of brigade, and to each regiment one chaplain.

NATHL. MACON.

Speaker of the House of Representa-tives.

A. BURR,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

March 2d, 1803.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

In addition to an act, intituled "An Act fixing the military peace establis-hment of the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be added to the regiment artil-lerists, two teachers of music, whose pay, rations and cloathing shall be the same as is by law allowed to the teach-ers of music in the regiments of infantry in the service of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to ap-point one teacher of the French lan-guage, and one teacher of drawing, to be attached to the corps of engineers, whose compensation shall not exceed the pay and emoluments of a captain in the line of the army.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the commanding officer of the corps of engineers, be authorized to en-list for a term, not less than three years, one artificer, and

yuan and inspector of the army and dried and forty-one dollars and thirty-seven cents.

For the pay and subsistence of the marine corps, including provisions for those on shore, and forage for the staff, sixty-four thousand and ninety-five dollars and sixty cents.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States
and President of Senate.

Feb. 28th, 1803,

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To make Beaufort and Passamaquoddy, ports of entry and delivery; to make Easton, and Tiverton, ports of delivery; and to authorize the establishment of a new collection District on Lake Ontario.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of June next,

a district shall be formed from the district of Newbern, in North Carolina, to be called the district of Beaufort, which shall include the town of Beaufort, and all the water and shore north and east of the said town, to Harbor Island, and all the water and shore south and west of the said town to Dog Island, inclusive. And, the town of Beaufort shall be the sole port of entry and delivery for the said district; and a collector of the said port shall be appointed, to reside and keep his office at the said town of Beaufort, who shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the fees and other emoluments established by law, the annual salary of two hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,

That from and after the said thirtieth day of June, Easton, in the district of Oxford, in the state of Maryland, and Tiverton, in the district of Newport, and state of Rhode Island, shall be ports of delivery, and a surveyor shall be appointed to each, each of whom shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the fees and emoluments already allowed by law, a salary of two hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,

That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to establish where it shall appear to him to be proper, in addition to the port of entry and delivery already established on Lake Ontario, one other port of entry and delivery on the said Lake, or on the waters or rivers emptying therein and to appoint a collector of the customs, to reside and keep an office thereat.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,

That from and after the said thirtieth day of June next, such place within the district of Passamaquoddy, in the state of Massachusetts, as the secretary of the Treasury may direct, shall be a port of entry and delivery, (at which place the collector shall reside) as well for foreign, as for vessels of the United States.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3d, 1803,

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON,

AN ACT

Concerning the insurance of buildings, goods, and furniture, in the county of Alexandria, in the territory of Columbia.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the two incorporated bodies of the state of Virginia, the one known by the name of "The mutual assurance society against fire on buildings, in the state of Virginia;" the other called "The mutual insurance company against fire, on goods and furniture in the state of Virginia," or either of them hereafter making insurances on buildings, goods or furniture, situated in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, according to the laws, rules and regulations, by which the said societies are or may be respectively governed in their insurances in that state, may have the same right and mode of recovery, in the circuit court of the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, against any person so insuring his building, furniture, or property, as the case may be, situated in the county aforesaid, with either of the said societies, which might have been had against him or her, if the person so insuring was resident, and the building, furniture, or property so insured, was situated in the state of Virginia.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1803,

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

For the purchase of ordnance and other military stores, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the repairs of vessels, store rent, and other contingent expenses, one hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars.

For completing the contracts made for the timber, ordnance, and other materials for the seventy-four gun ships, including their transportation, &c. one hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the expence of erection of sheds and navy yards, including docks and other improvements, the pay of superintendents, store-keepers, clerks and laborers, forty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven cents.

For the expence of erection of sheds and navy yards, including docks and other improvements, the pay of superintendents, store-keepers, clerks and laborers, forty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven cents.

AN ACT
Making appropriations for the Military establishment of the United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the several expences of the military establishment of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and three; for the Indian department, and for the erection of fortifications, the following sums be, and the same hereby are respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the pay of the army of the United States, two hundred and ninety-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars.

For forage, four thousand and fifty-six dollars.

For the subsistence of the officers of the army and the corps of engineers, twenty-nine thousand and eighty-six dollars and eighty-five cents.

For the subsistence of non-commissioned officers and privates, one hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and forty dollars and seventy-five cents.

For clothing, fifty-six thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For bounties and premiums, eight thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, ten thousand dollars.

For camp equipage, fuel, tools and transportation, and contingent expenses, fifty-eight thousand dollars.

For fortifications, arsenals, magazines and armories, one hundred and nine thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars and eighty-eight cents.

For the Indian department, seventy-three thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For medicine, medical services, and hospital stores, for the marine corps, on account of expences incurred in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, including a deficiency for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and two, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and eighty-one cents.

For navy yards, docks, and wharves, eleven thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty-eight cents.

For purchasing maps, plans, books and instruments for the department of war and the military academy, two thousand dollars.

For postage on letters on public service to and from the offices of the adjutant and inspector and paymaster of the army, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, including any unexpended balance of former appropriations for the same object, be, and the same hereby is appropriated for defraying the expence of any treaty or treaties which may be held with the Indians: Provided, That the compensation to be allowed to any commissioner appointed or who may be appointed, for negotiating such treaties shall not exceed exclusive of travelling expences, the rate of eight dollars a day during the actual service of such commissioner.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged, first out of any balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations for the same objects respectively, and secondly, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of
Representatives.

STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3d, 1803.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON,

President of the United States.

A LETTER
To THOMAS PAINE.

Concluded.

YOU address to Mr. Adams, a scripture phrase for those Clergymen who have co-operated with certain statesmen to abolish our Representative system of government: "Thou shalt not revile the gods, nor curse the rulers of thy people." "But those ministers, you say, such as Doctor Emmons, curse rulers and people both, for the majority are politically the people."

I am one of those whom you are pleased so often to honor with the name of priests. And yet I perfectly coincide with you in reprobating the part which too many of them have acted during the political animosities, which for a few years, have convulsed, & at one time endangered the existence of our own government.

"Nor can the severity of your censure easily exceed their deserts.

Some of them have doubtless been deceived.—Others impelled by native pride

or aristocratic principles, or the prospect

of gain or the hope of elevation, have exerted all the influence attached to

their profession in behalf of a faction

combined for the destruction of our ex-

cellent constitution and the establish-

ment of a monarchy on its ruins.

On your return to this country they raised against you, (what you call "the war whoop of monarchical priest craft," but) what I call the voice of federal hypocrisy.

Your infidelity was the ostensible, your

republican pen—the real ground of their

alarm. For no one deserving the name

of a minister of the gospel can seriously

believe, what they affect to believe, that

the religion of Jesus can be materially

affected by the presence or absence of

Mr. Paine. In the book which bears

the name (but not the evidence) of the

Age of Reason, they have seen your

most poisoned arrow, aimed with your

utmost skill, and exerted with all your

might against that religion. They have

seen, in that book, little more than the

objections I had almost said cavals and

quibbles, which, for ages past, have often been raised by infidels, and as often vanquished by the force of reason. They have seen, in that book, nothing new among those objections, except the boldness with which they are revived and the blasphemy of the language in which they are presented. They have seen that book like its predecessors, made the talk of the day, and fallen into general contempt and universal neglect. And can those federal clergymen sincerely apprehend, from your return to America, a deadly wound to that religion which has already uninpaired, unenfeebled, unflooded sustained the leaning of Porphyry, the power of Julien, the eloquence of Bollingbroke, the ratiocine of Voltaire, the subtlety of Hume, and the blasphemy of Paine?

Under the administration of their favorite chief, their private encumbrances and their public prayers, and eulogies in his behalf were abundant, and exceeded in extravagance by nothing but the profusion and malignancy of the abuse which they bestowed on those who were constrained by the force of reason and integrity, to disapprove some of his measures. But since the fourth of March 1801, too many of them have omitted a weekly and public supplication for the first magistrate of our country. They have zealously engaged in supporting an eastern newspaper, whose avowed object is opposition to his administration and to the great majority of the people. With all their professional strength, they have swelled the voice of calumny to stain his reputation, to ensue his hands, to subject to universal contempt him and the government, over which the Providence of God has appointed him to preside.

But, sir, the number of these ministers is comparatively small, and if it were greater, their conduct however reprehensible in itself, ought not to be viewed as a reproach to that divine religion which declares the magistrate to be the "minister of God"—which commands us to "pray for all that are in authority" —to "render honor to whom honor is due"—and to be subject to the constituted authorities "not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake." And yet I do not hesitate to say, that this conduct has done more injury to the cause of our Redeemer than the boldness and ridicule, and blasphemy which you display in mentioning his name, his gospel and the office of his ministers.

"Thou shalt not revile the God," is the first part of the verse which you quote. On this you say, "it makes no part of my scripture, I believe but one God." I am sure you will not esteem me uncandid when I say that you wish by this to intimate that the scriptures admit a plurality of Gods, and to contrast this folly with the wisdom of infidelity which acknowledges but one. Long, sir, did the world experience the utmost efforts of natural reason in investigating the nature and perfections of Deity. And what were the effects of those efforts? Every temple even of enlightened Rome and philosophical Greece was crowded with Gods: and the proud philosopher as well as the humble peasant, bowed in humble adoration to departed profligates and harlots, to bulls, to calves, and to reptiles. And can you imagine that, if you had been contemporary with the sages of antiquity, your profounder researches would have corrected this predominant error; you would have banished from the minds of Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, &c. their doubts respecting the nature, number and perfections of the Gods, and of the soul's immortality?—No sir, Your modesty repels with indignation, the imputation of a pretension so arrogant. In those pure ages you would probably have herd with the worshipers of Heliots thirty thousand gods; and, like the rational and venerable Socrates in the moment of death, the gratitude of your heart would have inclined you piously to offer a cock to Esculapius.

Whence then, let me ask, do you derive those sublime conceptions of the Deity for which you say you are complimented by the bishop of Landaff? From those very scriptures which you despise, and which you here charge with teaching the doctrine of a plurality of Gods. "Thou shalt not revile the Gods." Is it unknown to you that in all languages, many words are used not only in a literal, but also in a figurative sense? In a figurative sense the inspired writings often apply the term God, or Gods to celestial angels; to men as princes, justices, or judges; to satan who is called "the god of this world." And the learned apostle Paul speaking of some enemies of the crois of Christ, says that their "belly is their god." Is it unknown to you that in all languages, many words are used not only in a literal, but also in a figurative sense? 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LEXINGTON, APRIL 26.

A late London paper mentions that La Fayette has broken his thigh, by a fall on the ice, as he was coming out from the office of the minister of marine.

WILLIAM MURPHY Esq. post-master at Washington, sent us the following, which he received by the last mail—

To Mr. ——, Printer at Pittsburgh,

DEAR SIR,

By inserting the following account of a Robbery in your paper, you will oblige an amiable but unfortunate young lady, and afford her parents an opportunity of sending her relief.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Last Monday night, Miss ESTHER McDOWELL, daughter of Doctor John McDowell, now in Kentucky, was robbed of a large sum of money, near Pine creek, in Lycoming county, on her way from Montreal to her parents in Kentucky, by a BENJAMIN CONNETT, who had been brought up in her father's house, and was now entrusted with the life and property of his only daughter. About three years ago, the doctor moved from Montreal, leaving his daughter there with an aged aunt, who is since dead. Her father hearing of her aunt's death, sent the said Benjamin Connett to bring her home.

After travelling a great distance on Monday, and on some occasions avoiding the most public places on the main road, he pressed her to ride till late at night, always telling her, that gentle, or even tolerable lodging could not be had, where she proposed to put up. When they had come within one mile of Pine creek, she declaring that she would not pass another house, he fell behind; not wishing to ride before in the dark, he stopped; when he came up leading his horse, seized hold of her and dragged her to the ground. She cried out "Benjamin, can you act thus?" He then presented a pistol to her breast, requiring her to deliver up her money or die! She begged for God's sake to spare her life, and take all she possessed. He then fixed a gag in her mouth, stripped her naked, not leaving her linen, head dress, shoe or stocking, tied her hands behind her back, and made her fast to a tree. Having packed up all her cloaths in a portmanteau, he loosed her from that tree, and leading her some perches into a close wood, bound her fast to another, without committing any further outrage upon her body. Here she remained in a dark night exposed to a severe frost from about 11 o'clock till daybreak, when, after many ineffectual struggles, she at length broke the cord by which she was bound to the tree, and benumbed and stupified with cold, and almost bereaved of her senses, she, with the utmost exertion arrived at a house, about eighty perches distant; every thing was immediately provided that could alleviate her sufferings, and render her comfortable. As soon as she was able to speak and tell the name of the villain and describe his person, he was pursued in different directions.

The perpetrator of this inhuman crime, is about twenty two years of age, of a middle size, warty complexion, has long black hair, tied with ribbon, has a remarkably large mole above his left eye brow, which he studies to conceal, by permitting his hair to hang down long on his forehead; had on a light coloured great coat, blue straight coat, swallows waistcoat, and pantaloons of light coloured calico. Took with him both horses, the one grey and the other black—the woman's saddle was new, and had a piece of bearkin fastened to the seat; also two portmanteaus, one of which were upwards of one thousand guineas. He had likewise a gold watch, with the owner's name, Esther McDowell, written in full on the inner side of the case, & the initials of her father's name, J. M. (John McDowell) on the outer side. Any person apprehending the villain so that he may be bro't to justice, shall receive the above reward, and all expenses paid, by

ESTHER McDOWELL.

This young lady having nothing now in her possession by which she can ascertain the place or county in Kentucky, in which her parents reside, and not being able to recollect, is obliged to request that this account of her misfortunes may be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and forwarded from thence to Kentucky, and there re-published in the several news-papers, as the only means now in her power, of informing her parents of her misfortunes. And however the foregoing narrative may wound the feelings of her tender parents, yet she hopes their distress will be much abated, when they shall have heard that she is now able to step a little about, and will in a few days be completely recovered. She will expect to see her father as soon as possible, at the subscriber's on the West branch of the Susquehanna, near the mouth of Pine creek, Lycoming county, and state of Pennsylvania.

ISAAC GRIER.

March 23d, 1803.

P. S. The parents of this villain, live near Redstone, and perhaps he might go towards them.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of the 15th instant says, "A person answering the above description, crossed the Allegheny river at this place about ten days ago. He had two horses with him, one black the other grey."

To the free voters of the upper Congressional district, on the South side of the Kentucky river.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

THE author of this address has no interest different from your own. An earnest solicitude for the happiness and prosperity of the state, where he resides, and a sincere desire that the people may upon all occasions pursue the true means of effecting these important ends, induce him to call your attention to an object of the highest consideration.

It is presumed upon very justifiable grounds, that Col. ISAAC SHELBY, of Lincoln, will serve as a representative,

in Congress, provided he is elected. The genuine friends of republican principles in this country, ought to rejoice upon this occasion; because they now have an opportunity, by placing that gentleman in the councils of the union, not only to combine in the character of their delegate, great personal merit with distinguished abilities, but to remove every illiberal asperion, that may have been cast upon the state of Kentucky, on the ground of defective legislative talents, in her congressional representatives.

If, fellow citizens, the charge may have been true, in some instances, it is the province of wisdom, to seize upon the earliest opportunity to remove it. Let it be remembered, that it is the character which a state assumes in the world, like the character of an individual, that either accelerates its prosperity or impresses it with misfortunes. Connected with every state in the union, by political relation, there is no means so certain of communicating to every part of it, the state of society, of morals, temper, and intelligence, as through the medium of our representatives, in the general congress of the nation. If they are men of talents and virtue, the wisdom and discretion of the people whom they represent, will be appreciated accordingly. If they are otherwise, the misfortune will be reflected back to its original source, and serve as a criterion to estimate the national character.

Besides, there has no period occurred, since the settlement of this country, that more seriously called for a virtuous and enlightened representation, than the present. The shutting up the Mississippi, upon the free navigation of which the prosperity of the state depends, affords a subject, which will require every effort of talents and patriotism, to settle it upon equitable principles. Will you confide this important affair into the hands of men who, perhaps, neither understand the subject, or possess sufficient abilities to give weight to the investigation? It will rather be a proof of your wisdom to entrust it to the care of men whose principles, talents, and integrity have been proved. Who have upon all occasions expressed the interest they felt for the prosperity of the country, by a faithful discharge of their duty, in the respective departments which they may have filled, and whose situation in life precludes the idea of their acting from sinister motives.

Col. ISAAC SHELBY is precisely a character of this description. In point of patriotism, the duties he discharged as a revolutionary soldier of '76, and the services which he has since rendered to the state of Kentucky, in the executive department of government, shew it to be of the most elevated kind. No person perhaps, possesses more solid information with respect to the real interests, political relations and situation of the country; and it would be equally ungenerous and absurd, to suppose that Col. SHELBY would quit the delightful retreat of domestic life, which he enjoys in a high degree, for the burthenous duties of a public situation, from any other motive than a sincere desire to promote the welfare of his country.

You should rejoice, fellow citizens, at the discovery of a motive so highly honorable in itself, and which aims at your happiness as its object. Yield your suffrage, therefore, where it ought really to be devoted. Do not tamper with the sacred right of election, which you derive from the republican spirit of our constitution, by committing your interest into the hands of men, who may not deserve your patronage, to the disengagement of patriotism, talents and integrity.

When you delegate to Congressmen of the first description, your representation is only a nominal one. When you send men possessed of the above qualifications, you comply with all those duties which are obligatory on you as freemen and republicans.

A CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, April 9.

FOREIGN NEWS.

London papers to the 4th of March, (2 days later than our former accounts) were yesterday received at the office of the New-York Gazette, by the ship Washington, Capt. Liddle.

The chief information which they contain we shall give in a summary way, as want of room compels us to avoid entering into lengthy details.

A Frenchman, by name Bourgais, just returned from England, with a number of his accomplices, has been arrested in France, charged with a conspiracy against the government, and to assassinate the Chief Consul. They were sent off from Rouen to Paris in irons, under a guard of 50 horsemen.

All the officers belonging to the staff of the English army in the West-Indies, have been ordered to repair to their respective quarters with all possible dispatch.

A private letter from Paris mentions, "that all officers of the French army on leave of absence, and all those of that nation in the pay of Spain, have received directions, the former to join their respective regiments immediately, and the latter to return to France, for the purpose of serving in their native land."

Five thousand troops in the French service had arrived at Genoa, to embark for St. Domingo. 10,000 more were daily expected for the same service. Great discontent prevailed in the first detachment, and numbers deserted.

Upwards of 100 dwellings, with out-houses and the Parish church, were destroyed by fire, at Warsteir, in Westphalia.

Letters from Dunkirk state, that the epidemic malady which prevails there, is supposed to be the yellow fever, imported from St. Domingo. Three fourths of the town are ill of the disease. Fourteen or fifteen die of it daily.

Accounts from Vienna of the 28th January, say, that General Brune is specially instructed to demand information from the Divan respecting the intentions of the Porte with regard to England and the English garrison in Alexandria. They add that Russia will interfere as a mediatrix in the settlement of this interesting affair.

A letter from Bordeaux, to a gentleman in Norfolk, after mentioning the appointment of General Bernadotte, as Minister to the United States, adds— "It is said that such is the state of the French Colonies, that new commercial arrangements with the United States, are necessary, and that the American commerce is shortly to be put on a better footing."

Extract of a letter received by brig Tack from Bordeaux.

"Bordeaux, Feb. 24, 1803.

"Our correspondent at Paris writes that a report prevails that the order is countermanded for the embarking of troops for New-Orleans. He promises to ascertain the truth and inform us without loss of time. The affair is altogether mysterious; we have been in expectation of the expedition being made three months ago—letters have been received from Paris two months ago announcing the squadron would fail in a few days, and yet they are still in port."

(Aurora.)

UNFORTUNATE AEROSTATION.

C. Olivari left Paris on the 11th of November to repair to Orleans, with an intention of making an aerostatic experiment, according to the process of Montgolfier. He attempted two different days to inflate his balloon but without success; at length, to gratify the impatience of the public, who had twice repaired in great crowds to the place where the experiment was to be performed, he determined on the 25th to make a third trial, after taking the necessary measures to cause his machine to ascend.

At half after twelve the balloon was inflated, and retained only by some cords. C. Olivari, desirous to realize the promise he had made in hand-bills to ascend in his machine, fixed to the extremity of it an osier basket, covered with paper, and into it various combustibles and spirituous liquors to maintain the fire in the chafing dish, which was fixed between this frail basket and the balloon. He then entered the basket, after having formally assured the members of the administration who were present, that there would be no danger; he then caused the cords to be loosened. He soon rose with such rapidity that he disappeared in three minutes from the spectators; the weather indeed was cloudy and the horizon was covered with a thick fog.

At one o'clock the mayor of the commune of Fleury, distant about a league from the place where the balloon ascended, was informed by a farmer, that a man had fallen from the clouds in the neighborhood of the place where he had been at work. The mayor, after ascertaining the truth of this fact, immediately sent notice to the prefect of the department, and the latter informed the mayor of Orleans, who went to the spot where he saw that the body found was that of citizen Olivari, who had set out from Orleans in his balloon, half an hour before his fall.

On searching in the environs of the body several fragments of the basket were found; and it evidently appeared that the only support of this unfortunate aeronaut had been consumed by fire. It is supposed that some spark from the chafing dish had fallen on the too combustible matter with which C. Olivari was surrounded, and rendered him the victim of his imprudence, and perhaps also of unskillfulness. The balloon, disengaged from its ballast, continued its rout, and it is not known where it fell.

The unfortunate Olivari, who perished so miserably near Orleans in France, was an Italian, and very well known in Paris immediately before the rebellion. From the *Clef du Cabinet* we learn that he was in Paris a zealous defender of the superiority of fire balloons over those filled with gas, that he had published a pamphlet in support of his doctrine, and actually challenged Garnerin to an aerial race between a fire and gas balloon, which Garnerin thought proper to decline. The balloon from which the wretched man fell, is described as having been composed of paper only, slightly secured by pack-thread, and a thin netting—materials so frail and so inflammable that Garnerin applied to the magistrates of Orleans to forbid the ascent, but without effect.

Glasgow p[ro]p[rietary]

PROPOSALS
FOR building at Pittsburg, Marietta, and Louiville.

GALLIES
of the following description, will be received by the Secretary of the Navy, at the Seat of Government, until the 1st day of July next.

DIMENSIONS.
Length of keel 56 feet,
Breadth of beam 14 1-2
Depth of hold 5 feet 8 inches,
Keel 8 inches deep,
Timbers 8 inches in the throat,
4 1-2 at the wale.

To have 10 inches dead rising.
Forecastle deck 12 feet long, on which must be fitted circular skids for traversing the 24 pounder—the after end of the lower slide of the carriage to have iron trucks to facilitate the working of the guns.

A quarter deck about 14 feet long, to be raised 26 inches above the main deck—the main deck must have hatchways on each side fore and aft, about 3 feet from the gunwale, two feet six inches wide—the hatchways to be made with coamings, or which must be fitted the row benches, and should have hatches with tarpaulins to lay on when required.

Under the main deck on each side and amidships, to have births fixed for the accommodation of the crew.

On the main deck, abaft the forecastle amidships, the camboose to be fixed. Under the forecastle deck, to have a bread room and store room.

Under the quarter deck, the cabin and magazine—the magazine to be made before the cabin. Iron row-locks to be fitted on the gunwale for the oars—also, iron stanchions, 3 feet high, with waist cloths to cover the people's heads. To have a long tiller to steer before the quarter deck, in time of action.

To row with 28 oars.

To have 2 lateen masts, 28 feet long—to be supported on each side by a runner and tackle—to have no shrouds.

2 lateen yards, 56 feet long.

2 lateen sails to be made of English duck No. 4, including waist cloths and tarpaulins, it will take 10 bolts.

2 anchors, weighing 4 cwt. each.

2 cables, 100 fathoms in length, 5 inches circumference.

1 boat 14 feet keel, 4 feet 6 inches wide,

2 feet deep, 4 oars.

camboose, size for 50 men.

36 oars, 20 feet long, to be contracted for.

The galley is intended to carry one 24 pounder and four 6 pound bras howitzers.

The frame of the galley to be built of black walnut, to be planked with selected white oak.

Persons offering to contract, will be pleased to be particular in their terms.

R. SMITH,
Secretary of the Navy.
Navy Department, {
11 April, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

In addition to his former collection of **BOOKS**,

Has just received the following:

Espinasse's *Nisi Prius*,

Blackston's *Commentaries*,

Kaine's *Equity*,

Fonblanque's *ditto*,

Washington's *Reports*,

Cowper's *ditto*,

Brown's *ditto*,

Salkeld's *ditto*,

Richardson's *Practice*,

Powell on *Contracts*,

Shepherd's *Touchstone*.

Perrin's *Grammar*,

Boyer's *ditto*,

Harrison's *ditto*,

Ferguson's *Lectures*,

Volney's *ditto*,

Duncan's *Logic*,

Morse's *Geography*,

Guthrie's *Grammar*,

Kaine's *Elements of Criticism*,

Seleucus & Veteri,

Sallust,

Columbian *Orator*,

American *Preceptor*,

Aesop's *Fables*,

Dilworth's *Spelling Book*,

Webster's *ditto*,

Columbian *ditto*.

Quarto *Bibles*,

Testaments,

POETRY

From the Albany Register.

TO THE PRINTER.

PERMIT a giddy, trifling Girl,
For once to fill your poet's corner ;
She cares not how the critics snarl,
Or beaux and macaronies scorn her.

She longs in print her lines to see ;
Oblige her, (sure you can't refuse it)
And if you find her out, your fee
Shall be—to kiss her—if you choose it.

Perhaps you think the fee too small,
You would not think so if you knew
her ;
For she has charms, confess'd by all
Who have the happiness to view her.

The favor that to you she proffers,
Has been solicited in vain,
And many flattering, splendid offers
Rejected with a cold disdain.

She scorns the man, however pretty,
However riches round him flow,
However wise, or great, or witty,
That's to his country's rights a foe.

He that to flatter folks in power,
His country's freedom would betray,
Deserves the gallows every hour,
Or worse—to feel a tyrant's sway—

May such, alone be unprotected
By justice and by virtue's laws ;
And to despot powers subjected,
Suffer the miseries they cause.

To scorn them is each female's duty ;
Let them no children have or wife ;
May they ne'er meet the smiles of beauty,
Nor any social joys of life.

KITTY CANDOR.

DIVERSITY.

THE late Lord Kelly, who was very remarkable for the rubicundity of his nose, having spoken rather disrespectful of a gentleman in the army, an Irishman present observed, " That if any man that ever lived, or ever had lived, or ever could live, had said the same, he would have pulled him by the nose,"— " Yes, replied Foote, I dare say you would, but in the present case that would not do—there are ways enough of revenging an insult without running one's hand in the fire."

Bourbon County set.

TAKEN up by John Besharer, living on the waters of Houlton near Mrs. Jacoby's,

A BAY MARE,

About fourteen hands high, eight years old next spring, a small white spot under her right ear and behind each ear likewise, no brand perceptible; appraised to £12, before

WILLIAM CLAKSON.

A copy, Teste

* WILL. GARRARD, C. B.C.

TAKEN up by William Tincher living in Madison county, on Muddy creek, a SORREL MARE, supposed to be three years old, star in her forehead, one hind foot white, no brand, thirteen hands and a half high; appraised to thirty-five dollars. September 1802.

Taken up by JONATHAN ROSE, living in Fleming county, on the waters of Johnson's Fork, near Metcalfe's saw mill, one

BLACK HORSE,

supposed to be about 16 years old, has a small spot of white on his off fore foot, shod all round, about 14 hands three inches high, bob tail, no brand perceptible; appraised to 10d. Copy. A. KINKEAD.

Sept. 20th 1803. *

A CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from purchasing a tract of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Montgomery, on Slate creek; containing 140 acres, formerly the property of William Lansdale, as I have a bond from said Lansdale, to convey the said tract of land to me, in fee simple, & am now in possession of the premises.

RICHD. MENEFEE.

April 11th, 1803.

TAKEN up by Robt. Frier, living in Fayette county, on the waters of Marble creek,

A DARK BROWN MARE, Fourteen hands high, about fifteen years old, no brand perceptible, the near four foot white, with a star and ship, also some white hairs at the root of her tail; appraised to eleven pounds—Done before me this 10th day of November, 1802.

* AMBROSE YOUNG.

FIRST QUALITY LETTER PAPER,
For sale at this Office.

JOHN JORDAN JUN.

Has just received and is now opening,
A large and well chosen assortment of MERCANDIZE,

Consisting of the following articles, viz.

Superfine, Fine & Common Cloths,

Callimors,

Swansdowns,

Striped and plain Coatings,

Rose and striped Blankets,

Fancy and Continuation Cords,

Velvets and Thicksets,

Camblets,

Wildbores,

Moreens, Jones's and Durants,

Callimances,

Bombazeens and Bombazetts,

Checks and Cotton Stripes,

Jeans and Fultians,

Boglopes,

Plain, Clouded and Striped Nankeens,

Gingham,

Dimitis,

Mersailles Vesting,

Mantuas, Lutestrings, Tasseties,

Senchews, Sattins and Pelongs.

Perfians,

Chintzes and Callicoes,

Cambricks,

Cambrick, Jacconet, Lappet and Book Mullins,

Do. do. do. Tambored do.

Jacconet and Book Mullin Handkerchiefs.

Do. Bordered Shawls,

Bandanna, India, Pullicat, Romall & Barcelona Handkerchiefs,

Silk Shawls,

Cotton do.

Cotton Romall Handkerchiefs

Linen & Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs,

Gloves,

Laces and Edgings,

Sewing Silk, Thread and Tapes,

Turkey Red,

Groceries,

Stationary,

Hardware,

Cutlery and Saddlery,

Queens and Glafs wares,

6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. Nails and Brads,

Castings.

ALL of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for CASH, COUNTRY LINEN or HEMP.

N. B. Those indebted to JOHN JORDAN JUN. & CO. or JOHN JORDAN JUN. either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come and pay off the same, as this is not reasonable further indulgence should be given.

July 1st, 1802.

MACBEAN & POYZER,

Have just received and are now opening, an assortment of MERCANDIZE,

Among which are,

Morocco and Fancy Kid Skins,

Boot Legs,

Morocco and Kid Slippers,

Cotton and Wool Cards, &c. &c.

A few Engravings in elegant frames,

of the President, Gen. Washington, &c.

Also, a quantity of Roram and Fur Hats, assorted in cases, to sell for produce.

The above articles they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash, Ging, Hemp, Tobacco and Bees-Wax.

Lexington, 28th March, 1803.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Salt Making business on the first day of May next, requests all persons to whom he is indebted, payable in salt, or otherwise, to come forward before that time for payment.—And those indebted to him are requested to come forward and make a settlement of their accounts, on or before said time, by doing of which they will oblige their friend and servant.

CHS. BEELER.

Mann's Lick, Beech Springs,

March 6th, 1803.

BLANK BOOKS

Of any description may be had at this Office.—Also, old books rebound, on the shortest notice.

BLACK SMITHS.

I am in immediate want of

A JOURNEYMAN,

Who can come well recommended. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Scott county, on North Elkhorn, at Johnson's mills. Good wages will be given.

JOHN JOHNSON.

March 28, 1803.

WHISKEY.

A quantity of the above article wanted, in easks containing about thirty gallons each, and delivered in the course of the present and ensuing months at the store of

SEITZ & JOHNSON.

Lexington, 12th March, 1803.

FERRY & TAVERN.

JAMES CHAMBERS,

WISHES to inform the public.

that he now occupies the house and ferry formerly occupied by Benjamin Sutton, at Limelone, Kentucky

—and having repaired the house,

and made other necessary arrangements for the accommodation of travellers, he hopes by a constant attention to their ease and convenience,

and to the ferry particularly, (it being the most convenient of any in the place, for travellers from Kentucky to the Eastward to cross at)

to merit the patronage of such as may think proper to favor him with a call.

He has a large and convenient stable, to which the strictest attention will be paid.—And for the convenience of travellers, he has prepared a list of the different stages from Limelone to Wheeling, which may be had on application.

March 24, 1803.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received a handsome additional assortment of

MERCANDIZE,

Which will be sold unusually low for

CASH.

They keep a constant supply of

Bar Iron,

Steel,

Cut and Hammered Nails,

Sprigs,

Mann's Lick Salt, &c. & c. & c.

MACCOUN & TILFORD.

Lexington, April 12th, 1803.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillieotho;

this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of

the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinneorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Macon county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Ruffell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of the subscribers.

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

JOHN A. SEITZ.

Lexington, Kentucky,</p